Recap Exs (Ch. 1-4)

## Cost classifications

Marwick's Pianos, Inc., purchases pianos from a large manufacturer for an average cost of \$2,450 per unit and then sells them to retail customers for an average price of $\$ 3,125$ each. The company's selling and administrative costs for a typical month are presented below:

| Costs | Cost Formula |
| :---: | :---: |
| Selling: |  |
| Advertising | \$700 per month |
| Sales salaries and commissions. | \$950 per month, plus $8 \%$ of sales |
| Delivery of pianos to customers. | \$30 per piano sold |
| Utilities | \$350 per month |
| Depreciation of sales facilities | \$800 per month |
| Administrative: |  |
| Executive salaries | \$2,500 per month |
| Insurance | \$400 per month |
| Clerical | \$1,000 per month, plus \$20 per piano sold |
| Depreciation of office equipment | \$300 per month |

During August, Marwick's Pianos, Inc., sold and delivered 40 pianos.

## Required:

1. Prepare a traditional format income statement for August;
2. Prepare a contribution format income statement for August. Show costs and revenues on both total and a per unit basis through contribution margin.
3. Refer to the Income statement you prepared in (2) above. Why might it be misleading to show the fixed costs on a per unit basis?

## Solutions

1. 

Marwick's Pianos, Inc.
Traditional Income Statement
For the Month of August

| Sales (40 pianos $\times$ \$3,125 per piano) |  | \$125,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cost of goods sold <br> (40 pianos $\times \$ 2,450$ per piano) |  | 98,000 |
| Gross margin |  | 27,000 |
| Selling and administrative expenses: |  |  |
| Selling expenses: |  |  |
| Advertising | \$ 700 |  |
| Sales salaries and commissions $[\$ 950+(8 \% \times \$ 125,000)]$ | 10,950 |  |
| Delivery of pianos <br> (40 pianos $\times \$ 30$ per piano) | 1,200 |  |
| Utilities | 350 |  |
| Depreciation of sales facilities | 800 |  |
| Total selling expenses | 14,000 |  |
| Administrative expenses: |  |  |
| Executive salaries | 2,500 |  |
| Insurance | 400 |  |
| Clerical $[\$ 1,000+(40$ pianos $\times \$ 20$ per piano $)]$ | 1,800 |  |
| Depreciation of office equipment | 300 |  |
| Total administrative expenses | 5,000 |  |
| Total selling and administrative expenses |  | 19,000 |
| Net operating income |  | \$ 8,000 |

## Solutions

Marwick's Pianos, Inc.

## Contribution Format Income Statement

For the Month of August

|  | Total | Per <br> Piano |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales (40 pianos $\times$ \$ 3,125 per piano) | \$125,000 | \$3,125 |
| Variable expenses: |  |  |
| Cost of goods sold (40 pianos $\times \$ 2,450$ per piano) | 98,000 | 2,450 |
| Sales commissions ( $8 \% \times \$ 125,000$ ) | 10,000 | 250 |
| Delivery of pianos (40 pianos $\times \$ 30$ per piano) | 1,200 | 30 |
| Clerical (40 pianos $\times \$ 20$ per piano) | 800 | 20 |
| Total variable expenses | 110,000 | 2,750 |
| Contribution margin | 15,000 | \$ 375 |
| Fixed expenses: |  |  |
| Advertising | 700 |  |
| Sales salaries | 950 |  |
| Utilities | 350 |  |
| Depreciation of sales facilities | 800 |  |
| Executive salaries | 2,500 |  |
| Insurance | 400 |  |
| Clerical | 1,000 |  |
| Depreciation of office equipment | 300 |  |
| Total fixed expenses | 7,000 | \$175 |
| Net operating income | \$ 8,000 |  |

## Solutions

3. Fixed costs remain constant in total but vary on a per unit basis inversely with changes in the activity level. As the activity level increases, for example, the fixed costs will decrease on a per unit basis. Showing fixed costs on a per unit basis on the income statement might mislead management into thinking that the fixed costs behave in the same way as the variable costs. That is, management might be misled into thinking that the per unit fixed costs would be the same regardless of how many pianos were sold during the month. For this reason, fixed costs generally are shown only in totals on a contribution format income statement.

## Job order costing

Lionheart Company has two manufacturing departments-Molding and Firing. The predetermined departmental overhead rates in Molding and Firing are $\$ 23.00$ per direct laborhour and $150 \%$ of direct materials cost, respectively. The company's direct labor wage rate is $\$ 18.00$ per hour. The following information pertains to Job HC-916

|  | Molding | Firing |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Direct materials | $\$ 290$ | $\$ 340$ |  |
| Direct labor | $\$ 198$ | $\$ 72$ |  |

## Required:

1. What is the total manufacturing cost assigned to Job HC-916?
2. If Job HC-916 consists of 20 units, what is the average cost assigned to each unit in the job?
Molding
Direct labor cost ..... \$198
Direct labor wage rate per hour ..... \$18
Total direct labor hours ..... 11

## Requirement 1: What is the total manufacturing cost assigned to Job HC-916?

Direct materials ..... \$630
Direct labor ..... 270
Manufacturing Overhead Molding Department ..... \$253
Manufacturing Overhead Firing Department ..... 510 ..... 763
Total manufacturing cost ..... $\$ 1,663$
Manufacturing overhead applied Molding =
Predetermined overhead rate per DLH x Actual Quantity of DLH

$$
\text { = \$23/DLH x } 11
$$

## Manufacturing overhead applied Firing=

Predetermined overhead rate per DM\$ x DM\$

$$
=150 \% \text { x \$340 }
$$

Requirement 2: If Job HC-916 consists of 20 units, what is the average cost assigned to each unit in the job?
Total manufacturing cost ..... \$1,663
Number of units in the job ..... 20
Unit product cost ..... \$83.15

## Activity Based Costing

Greyson Company uses an activity-based costing system. At the beginning of the year, the company made the estimates at the right for costs and activity for its four activity cost pools. The expected activity for the year was distributed among the company's three products, as shown in the lower chart.

| Activity Cost Pool | Activity Measure | Expected Overhead Cost | Expected Activity | Activity Cost Pool | Expected Activity |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Product B | Product |
| Labor-related | Dir |  |  |  | Product A | Product B | C |
| Labor-related | Direct labor-hours | \$260,275 | 14,500 DL | Labor-related (DLHs) | 4,000 | 7,000 | 3,500 |
| Purchase orders | Number of orders | \$ 16,950 | 150 orders | Pu | 80 | 25 | 45 |
| Parts management | Number of part types | \$ 54,000 | part 30 types | Parts management (part types) | 15 | 5 | 10 |
| General factory | Machine-hours | \$219,450 | $57,000 \mathrm{MHs}$ | General factory (MHs) | 17,000 | 22,000 | 18,000 |

## Required:

1. Compute the activity rate for each of the activity cost pools.
2. Using the $A B C$ data, determine the total amount of overhead cost assigned to each product.

Requirement 1: Compute the activity rate for each of the activity cost pools.

| Activity Cost Pool | Estimated Overhead Cost | Expected Activity |  | Activity Rate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (a) |  | (b) | (a) $\div(\mathrm{b})$ |  |
| Labor-related | \$260,275 | 14,500 | DLHs | \$ 17.95 | per DLH |
| Purchase orders | \$ 16,950 | 150 | orders | \$ 113.00 | per order |
| Parts management | \$ 54,000 | 30 | part types | \$1,800.00 | per part type |
| General factory | \$219,450 | 57,000 | MHs | \$ 3.85 | per MH |
| Total | \$550,675 |  |  |  |  |

## Requirement 2/1: Using the $A B C$ data, determine the total amount of overhead cost assigned to each product.

Product A

| Activity Cost Pool | Activity Rate |  | Actual Activity | $=$ | ABC Cost |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Labor-related | $\$ 17.95$ | per DLH | 4,000 | DLHs | $\$ 71,800$ |  |
| Purchase orders | $\$ 113.00$ | per order | 80 | orders | 9,040 |  |
| Parts management | $\$ 1,800.00$ | per part type | 15 | part types | 27,000 |  |
| General factory | $\$$ | 3.85 | per MH | 17,000 | MHs | 65,450 |
| Total |  |  |  | $\$ 173,290$ |  |  |

## Product B

| Activity Cost Pool | Activity Rate |  | $\times$ | Expect | d Activity | $=$ | ABC Cost |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Labor-related | \$ 17.95 | per DLH |  | 7,000 | DLHs |  | \$125,650 |
| Purchase orders | \$ 113.00 | per order |  | 25 | orders |  | 2,825 |
| Parts management | \$1,800.00 | per part type |  | 5 | part types |  | 9,000 |
| General factory | \$ 3.85 | per MH |  | 22,000 | MHs |  | 84,700 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$222,175 |

## Requirement 2/2: Using the $A B C$ data, determine the total amount of overhead cost assigned to each product.

## Product C

| Activity Cost Pool | Activity Rate |  |  | $\times$ | Expec | d Activity | = | ABC Cost |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Labor-related |  | 17.95 | per DLH |  | 3,500 | DLHs |  | \$ 62,825 |
| Purchase orders |  | 113.00 | per order |  | 45 | orders |  | 5,085 |
| Parts management |  | 800.00 | per part type |  | 10 | part types |  | 18,000 |
| General factory | \$ | 3.85 | per MH |  | 18,000 | MHs |  | 69,300 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$155,210 |

